आवश्यकता है और क्या यह आवश्यकता के अनुसार उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1950-51 से आज तक वस्त्र की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता क्या रही है और यदि वह कम है, तो आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

वस्त्र मंत्री साथ में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री शरद यादव): (क) वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए कपड़े की कुल आवश्यकता का अनुमान 16936 मिलियन मीटर लगाया गया था। इस उतपलब्धता से समग्र आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो गई थी।

(ख) प्रति व्यक्ति कपड़े की उपलब्धता जोकि वर्ष 1951 में 10.99 मीटर थी वर्ष 1989 में बढ़कर 16.41 मीटर हो गई। कपड़े का उत्पादन देश में कपड़े की कुल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है।

Aggregate sanction released by IDBI, ICICI and IFCI

1928. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the aggregate sanction released by IDBI, ICICI and IFCI in the months from April to June, 1990; and

(b) what are the reasons for the sanctions being drastically less during the corresponding period in 1989?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that the aggregate sanctions by IDBI, IFCI, and ICICI during April to June 1990 were Rs. 1602.23 crore as compared to Rs. 2223.07 crore during April to June, 1989. The slackness in the pace of sanctions appears to be a short term phenomenon and could be explained by the rapid growth in sanctions during the preceding two year period i.e., 1988-89 and 1989-90. The slackness in growth of sanctions also is due to absence of large sized projects coming for assistance during the period April to June, 1990. Based on pipeline projects, institutions expect to complete the year with reasonable growth.

Status of "Freely convertible currency" for Rupee

1929. SHRI N. E. BALARAM: SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have examined the proposal put forward by the Chief Minister of Orissa at the National Development Council to the effect that Rupee be given the status of freely convertible currency;

(b) if so, what are the advantage of the proposal; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) The Government does not favour making the Indian rupee a freely convertible currency at this stage. The way to make the Rupee strong is not making it convertible but an integrated policy to achieve higher growth, improve the balance of payments situation and to reduce trade deficit.

Misuse of Liberalised Policy and Procedure by the Importers/ Exporters

1930. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the importers/exporters have

taken the benefit of duty free imports for replenishment of exports resulting in grant of Customs duty concession worth Rs. 2000/- crores to them;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to recover the duty concession granted to fraudulent importers/exporters against export obligation;

(c) whether liberalised policy and procedure and neglect of export obligation work by the high officials have further increased the number of unscrupulous exporters under export obligation scheme;

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to review the liberalisation of policy;

(e) whether Government propose to set up an independent enquiry to enquire into the neglect of export obligation work and to find a way out for immediate recovery of duty concession granted to unscrupulous exporters and check further liberalisation policy and procedure; and

(f) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Exporters are allowed benefit of duty-free imports by way of replenishment, after fulfilment of export obligation.

(b) Appropriate steps to recover customs duty alongwith interest thereon are being taken by Customs Authorities, in cases involving misutilisation of duty-free materials.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no such proposal. Existing provisions are adequate to deal with the unscrupulous exporters.

(f) Does not arise.

Dispensation of quick and cheaper justice to poor and down-trodden SC and ST.

1931. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government have any plan to provide quick and cheap justice to poor and down-trodden with special reference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative in what manner Government propose to provide free, fair and quick justice to such persons.

(d) whether Government would also consider to amend the legal procedure and relevant statutes to cut the cost and delay in the dispensation of justice to all concerned; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) The Government have recently enacted the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 which *inter-alia* is intended to prevent the Commission of offence of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Act also provides for setting up of Special Courts for speedy trial of offences under the Act. Besides increasing the Judge strength of High Courts various steps like grouping of cases involving common questions of law constitution of special benches, have been taken by the High Courts for speedy disposal of all types of cases.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government have constituted a Committee of three Chief Justices of High Courts